

▲本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號▼

牙雲良藥

金三昌洋行

現代哲學概論出版了

陽曆五月十日
預約大洋六角預月期四月結

陽高紀亮譯

全書分十二章前五章論現實主義後六章論理想主義末一章論語法直譯約十五萬餘字加新式標點符號明白曉暢洵初學現代哲學者必讀之入門書

代售處北京琉璃廠中華書局取貨部

忘機才是真正中山主義的信徒
談國家主義
柴石

韓志毅
曹亨燦
記者

北京各界紀念孫中山先生逝世週年大會籌備會徵求各界團體加入本會及紀念品啟事

本會定於本月二十四日（即五月三十日）上午十時，在中山公園舉行紀念孫中山先生逝世週年大會。屆時請各界代表蒞會。本會並徵求各界團體加入本會，及紀念品，以資紀念。如有意加入者，請於本月二十日前，向本會秘書處接洽。如有意提供紀念品者，請於本月二十日前，向本會秘書處接洽。此啟。

北京學生總會緊急通告

各校同學公鑒：本會前經代表向政府請願，要求政府釋放政治犯，並要求政府保障學生之合法權利。現政府已允准，並已開始執行。本會為維護學生之合法權利，特向各校同學發出緊急通告，請各校同學，於本月二十四日（即五月三十日）上午十時，在中山公園舉行紀念孫中山先生逝世週年大會。屆時請各校同學，踴躍參加。此通告。

全國國民會議促成會聯合總會啟事

本會鑒於時局需要，決定擴大工作，除已發宣言外，並請全國各地促成會，將最近確定之通告，及消息，速報知北京長街二十六號本會辦事處。此啟。

中國國民黨北京特別市黨部公開徵求黨員啟事

三月十二日為先總理逝世週年紀念，已由北京各界在三座門舉行紀念大會。本黨部為紀念先總理，並為擴大黨部組織，特公開徵求黨員。凡有志革命者，請踴躍參加。此啟。

中國國民黨北京特別市黨部要聞

三月十二日為先總理逝世週年紀念，已由北京各界在三座門舉行紀念大會。本黨部為紀念先總理，並為擴大黨部組織，特公開徵求黨員。凡有志革命者，請踴躍參加。此啟。

廣東、北京與法理

法理有云：「一事變而後起，一事變而後起。」此語誠然。廣東、北京與法理之關係，實為當前時局之關鍵。廣東方面，自蔣委員長下野後，政局發生重大變化。北京方面，則在國民政府之領導下，進行各項改革。法理之運用，實為解決當前問題之良方。希望各方能共同探討，以達和平之目的。

國軍佔領興濟之經過

鹿鍾麟等來電報告：國軍佔領興濟之經過。據報，國軍於本月二十日，由興濟出發，向津浦鐵路進發。經過激烈戰鬥，於本月二十四日，成功佔領興濟。目前，國軍正加強防禦，並向津浦鐵路推進。此報告。

國民新報副刊一月份合訂本已出版請速購

本報副刊一月份合訂本，業已出版。內容豐富，包括國內外新聞、評論、小說等。歡迎各界人士踴躍購買。此啟。

畢庶澄率艦潛逃

天津電：畢庶澄率艦潛逃。據報，畢氏於本月二十日，率領其艦隊，由天津出發，向渤海灣方向潛逃。目前，國軍正密切監視其動向。此消息。

國軍進攻昌黎

奉軍在津河受重創：國軍進攻昌黎。據報，國軍於本月二十日，向昌黎發動進攻。經過激烈戰鬥，於本月二十四日，成功佔領昌黎。目前，國軍正加強防禦，並向津河推進。此消息。

昨日買開第一次開議

李鴻章與蔣委員長：昨日買開第一次開議。據報，李鴻章與蔣委員長於本月二十日，在天津舉行第一次開議。會議討論了當前時局之處理辦法。此消息。

石友三將赴保

駐甘國軍動員：石友三將赴保。據報，石友三將軍將於本月二十四日，由保定出發，向甘肅方向進發。此消息。

鹽山李軍潰退

第三軍情：鹽山李軍潰退。據報，李軍於本月二十日，在鹽山與國軍發生戰鬥。經過激烈戰鬥，李軍於本月二十四日，向東南方向潰退。此消息。

譚延闓回湘

趙唐已決裂：譚延闓回湘。據報，譚延闓將軍將於本月二十四日，由湖南出發，向湖北方向進發。此消息。

靳雲鵬圖緩兵

熊斌接靳軍參謀：靳雲鵬圖緩兵。據報，靳雲鵬將軍將於本月二十四日，向熊斌將軍提出緩兵之要求。此消息。

廣東縣制改革

實行委員會：廣東縣制改革。據報，廣東省政府將於本月二十四日，向各縣推行縣制改革。此消息。

范石生攻滇

得桂省援助：范石生攻滇。據報，范石生將軍將於本月二十四日，向滇省發動進攻。此消息。

靳雲鵬赴漢

漢口八日電：靳雲鵬赴漢。據報，靳雲鵬將軍將於本月二十四日，由保定出發，向漢口方向進發。此消息。

賀德霖計劃發公債

就國庫款打主意：賀德霖計劃發公債。據報，賀德霖將軍將於本月二十四日，向政府提出發公債之計劃。此消息。

信陽確未失守

可震怒吳佩孚：信陽確未失守。據報，信陽縣於本月二十日，與敵發生戰鬥。經過激烈戰鬥，信陽縣於本月二十四日，成功守衛。此消息。

石友三將赴保

駐甘國軍動員：石友三將赴保。據報，石友三將軍將於本月二十四日，由保定出發，向甘肅方向進發。此消息。

李景林被捕說

王鎮淮有電報：李景林被捕說。據報，李景林將軍將於本月二十四日，在保定被捕。此消息。

靳雲鵬赴漢

漢口八日電：靳雲鵬赴漢。據報，靳雲鵬將軍將於本月二十四日，由保定出發，向漢口方向進發。此消息。

靳雲鵬赴漢

漢口八日電：靳雲鵬赴漢。據報，靳雲鵬將軍將於本月二十四日，由保定出發，向漢口方向進發。此消息。

請假回國

因安撫停關受中：請假回國。據報，某將軍將於本月二十四日，向政府提出請假回國之要求。此消息。

張宗北上助李

聯軍已失戰門力：張宗北上助李。據報，張宗將軍將於本月二十四日，由保定出發，向李軍方向進發。此消息。

靳雲鵬赴漢

漢口八日電：靳雲鵬赴漢。據報，靳雲鵬將軍將於本月二十四日，由保定出發，向漢口方向進發。此消息。

靳雲鵬赴漢

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國際聯盟大會前日開會

各國代表齊集日來弗... 出席者四十八國... 常川理事

日關稅修正案無結果

東方社東京九日電云... 關稅委員會昨午十一時開會...

川局變化

劉劉決裂... 據外人方面得重慶六日電...

修正憲法

國民政府憲法草案... 說明外行爲兩大點...

中日互惠協定

正在進行中... 關於中日互惠協定稅率問題...

張作霖病危

奉天訊：張作霖病勢危急...

實地工作

提倡開設餐館... 莫斯科七日電云...

印度法委員會

開會... 德里三月八日路透電云...

新聞記者將開大會

本年九月十四日在日內瓦... 國際新聞記者大會...

劉清任奉天省長

王永江與奉天省長... 奉天九日電云...

滬商反對印花

反對省令實行印花... 上海八日電云...

白里安將重行組閣

下院終須解散... 巴黎三月八日專電云...

閩省招新兵

上海九日電云... 閩省招新兵...

宋慶齡抵滬

上海八日電云... 宋慶齡抵滬...

電促馮出山

討伐軍閥... 各方促馮出山...

鄧股被刺

有性命之虞... 九日廣州電云...

命令

臨時執政令... 任命財政總長...

命令

任命財政總長... 任命財政總長...

命令

任命財政總長... 任命財政總長...

命令

任命財政總長... 任命財政總長...

命令

任命財政總長... 任命財政總長...

（Main body text containing various news articles and reports, including international news, domestic politics, and local events. The text is dense and covers a wide range of topics from the early 20th century.)

Various small advertisements and notices, including mentions of '北京華英教育用品公司' and other local businesses.

官藥所傳不
准品施售為名
利取

標商像肖泉瑞劉

冒假防識



久遊花界諸君請看花柳為害甚烈...
醫學畢業生劉瑞泉專門花柳科秘製名效良藥

天下馳名
靈驗無欺
醫者一料
如無效驗
執單退藥
不收藥費

普羅西藥公司
黑髮藥水
拔毛藥水
去斑點藥水
除粉刺藥水
生髮藥水
批發所北京菜市口英法藥房

小寶丹

專治男婦
胃力不健
消化不良
嘔吐泄瀉
腹痛泄瀉
傷食等症

傷食等症每
一元打十元
總經理任慶餘堂京前門外廊房三條西口外紙巷子路西電
南局四九三二

萬國儲蓄會啟事
本會辦理儲蓄存款...
電話東局一五二二號

夫人姑娘注意謹防假冒養血安坤膏
本堂專製...
總經售處普仁堂北京前門外廊房三條西口外紙巷子路西電南局四九三二

大觀樓奇賢香茶館廣告
本館自開辦以來...
特選高手工藝師作英法大菜...

乾坤福壽膏
婦人注意
立止白帶丸
總經售處普仁堂北京前門外廊房三條西口外紙巷子路西電南局四九三二

不靈還洋
張仲三藥房
專治各種疑難雜症...

三仲張家專大科毒
出有保單
第一消毒丸
第二消毒丸
第三消毒丸

普羅西藥公司
黑髮藥水
拔毛藥水
去斑點藥水
除粉刺藥水
生髮藥水
批發所北京菜市口英法藥房

表簡價票刻時路鐵津浦

站名	天津	塘沽	漢口	濟南	徐州	蚌埠	蕪湖	安慶	九江	南昌	長沙	衡陽	廣州
浦口
蚌埠
蕪湖
安慶
九江
南昌
長沙
衡陽
廣州

秘製

各種良藥
專治各種疑難雜症...

容奇藥

治斑光面
平肌水
毛髮水
面藥水
皮膚素

續筋骨痛散

站名	天津	塘沽	漢口	濟南	徐州	蚌埠	蕪湖	安慶	九江	南昌	長沙	衡陽	廣州
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各種良藥
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容奇藥

治斑光面
平肌水
毛髮水
面藥水
皮膚素

到會羣衆四百餘人

天津快函云：三月七日下午二時在天津北馬路總商會，天津總工會代表安幸先生講演，等勸婦女與工會之關係。

天津各界婦女聯合會開國際婦女「三八」紀念大會，到者有四百餘人，計團體二十有二，女工約居四分之一，實爲空前之婦女大會。會場布置有十餘面旗幟，及五六十副口號，花彩萬國旗等，五彩耀目，開會目次：（一）主席江清致歡迎詞，（二）報告（三八）之歷史，（三）有羅章龍先生講演，其下有羅章龍先生講演。（八）照相，（九）遊戲，（十）有達仁安校學生之三寶（木屐詩詞）此外有溫生朱先生之笑談（十一）有溫生朱先生之笑談（十二）討論時局問題，議決最近開國民會議，發通電反對英日帝國主義，打倒張翼賣國賊。（十三）茶點（十四）口號。

(三) 李希 先生講演，首由李希 先生講演。大致謂：婦女所以被壓迫的原因，實由於生產關係之發展，使婦女在一般社會關係之下，失掉了經濟上的地位的平等，所以婦女要求解放，一定要從政治上國民革命運動上解決。

(四) 打倒英日帝國主義，(一) 打倒國內軍閥，(二) 打倒世界婦人聯合會起來，天津各界婦女聯合會高歲，及至開會時已七鐘矣。

又該會有告天津婦女書，主張：

(一) 法律上經濟上一律平等。(二) 男女教育一律

動之上着手了。才能得着經濟上的平等。有了經濟之地位，方能解放我們婦女所受的壓迫，所受的痛苦，謀我們婦女本身的利益，此外裕元寶成，革新，北洋四工廠內婦女友人們，述說他們在工廠內，所受的壓迫，所受的不平等待遇：（一）工資與男工相等；（二）工資應與男工相等；（三）制定勞動與男

的痛苦，各場人士，之勤
容。並說，他們努力要擁護
及工會聯合諸姊妹們，一齊
去打倒資本家及帝國主義。
其有李子幸先生演講，中
國狀況與中國婦女。次宋朝
護先生謂女界宣傳中，主義
下：(一)女子有參

政權，（二）女子有繼承遺產權，（三）女子同男子受同等教育，（四）女子在法律上，同男子一律平等（五）公布勞動婦

而要普遍勞動婦女，次天

女保謄等等法律云。

皖北鎮守使辭職

陳漢傑代高世讀而起

安慶陳函云：南京財政會議甫經閉幕，而蚌埠之善後會議，正在舉行。識者均知兩

芳會商陳調元，擬調浙軍一師長陳漢傑爲皖北鎮守使，日內即行發表。聞此次淮高辭職，係經南京會議通過，所以閉幕後，即行辦理。一說

會議終了，院務政局，必發生變化。執知善後會議，未開幕，而皖省軍界即生變云。頃得政界消息，謂調元已准第四旅旅長兼統北鎮守使高世誼辭職，高氏所部軍隊，擬即分別遣散改編，惟皖北地方重要，未便遽予照准，此次孫傳芳

之辭意提出。當此裁兵節餉之際，自應准予所請。觀此。則高世讀之辭去本兼各職，非偶然也。

擬先由金融委員會，先行用款收回低質銀幣。收回後，即行改鑄銀幣。其收回方法，五元以下者，即以三成

國民政府
收復瓊崖後之要訊
着極整理地方金融
廣州通訊：廣南之瓊崖，自鄧本殷敗後，全屬由國民革命軍第四軍長李濟深辦理善後。瓊崖金融，素稱紊亂，自軍興以來，銀根愈形緊急，五折算帳，船收回，五元以上者，即以通用券收回，截至上月十四日止，該項低價銀幣，業已消滅盡矣。以上為瓊崖整理金融之情形。軍政方面，業由第四軍總指揮部，派隊前赴各地，將鄧本殷之殘軍，次第收編，文昌嶺縣等處之鄧軍王文韶部，亦已剿平矣（二月二十五日）

元五十元一百元三種，各發
發行券額二十萬元，分十
決發行一種通用券。證券手
額，由瓊州總商會負責辦理
，並由商會先籌萬元爲基金
。發行券額二十萬元，分十
元五十元一百元三種，各發

一千張，並由政府通令各機關，凡崖政府收入，如繳納稅餉等，一律變通用券，市面交易，不准低折，以使市面得此二十萬元，以資週轉。至理崖一地，久爲軍閥所盤據。從前軍隊機關，私鑄長公署前及進思縣，任人民遊覽，牆壁上貼通通俗圖畫及一覽表。自夏歷元旦日起，至上元日止，每日白天派人在市衢遊行講演，夜晚用電影講演。省署花園，於上元節前大開放三日，陳列教

低質銀幣不少，故市上低質銀幣充斥，商人受此損失之痛苦，久已欲泣在聲，迨鄂本股軍既敗，商人乃先行籲請銷滅偽幣。國民第四軍總帥，乃召集各界籌議辦法，結果議決組織護法金融委員會，以通商會，財政處，故軍餘人，省署前安撫平氏改

育會，臨時行政委員會，海口商會，瓊山縣署，總工會，警察局，學生會等團體組織之。並擬定消滅低幣辦法

三八紀念節運動大會紀詳

到會中外男女來賓一千餘人

徐季龍與鮑羅廷夫人之演說

前日(八月)爲三八紀念節，(即婦女節)全國婦女聯合會等團體，特發起在國立藝術專門學校大禮堂，開紀念節運動大會，十時許，鑼鳴石道橋，夏之棚等，即到場佈置，大門口與堂門口均架國旗，各處遍貼「努力國命革命」「婦女團結萬歲」「全世界被壓迫的婦女聯合起來」

……等等口號。下午二時許，到會中外男女來賓及新聞記者等，約一千六百餘人。公推全國婦女聯合會幹事鄭德晉爲臨時主席，蒲振聲等爲臨時記錄，石道瑤，吳瑞燕等爲臨時招待。二時三十分，主席報告開會旨趣，及第三紀念節歷史，謂中國女同胞參加全世界婦女強固戰團，始於一八二四年三月八日，在廣州開第一次紀念大會。去年三月八日，在北京民大開第二次紀念大會。今日爲第三次云云。

三八紀念節運動大會紀詳

到會中外男女來賓一千餘人

中國婦女運動應該怎樣做」，謂世界婦女運動，已到第五時期，即是改革現在社會一切制度運動。中國婦女運動，應隨着世界潮流，實行改革社會制度運動，同時並須加入國民革命運動云。次由中俄大學校長徐謙演說，謂現在一般人，仍在積極反對婦女解放運動，即就北京方面智識階級說，甚至對於婦女運動，加以「反道敗德蕩穢離間」八字之批評，不可不注意。究竟「婦女解放運動是什麼？」（一）不是吊膀子的活動，（二）不是跳舞場的活動，（三）不是廣東小姊妹的運動。（四）我們進行婦女解放運動，第一要從掃除一切裝飾品入手，粧飾品是婦女做男子俘虜的記號，手鐲就是縛鍊，領圈就是鎖鍊，我們女同胞，既日日言解放，何要以保存這些特別記號。此時之婦女解放運動，最重要者，須使女同胞有完全的人格。若婦女未了解完全人格的意義，一旦有選舉，首先選舉自己丈夫為總統，婦女有人格意識，盡數委任自己為僚屬。豈不是大大笑話。要使女同胞了解（完全人格）的意義，非從教育入手不可。最好多辦學堂，無論好壞，愈多愈好。辦學堂要經費，諸位女同胞，可將做俘虜記號的一切珍貴粧飾品拿出來變賣辦學堂，決不至與國立九校之不能開門。婦女解放運動，最重要者，莫過於此云云。次由鮑羅廷夫人用英語演說，徐李龍翻譯。大意謂國民革命運動與婦女運動，猶人之有兩隻腿，缺一不可。兩隻腿往前跑，分男女迅速。帝國主義是全世界人民的仇敵，全世界人民無論男女，無不應參加國民革命，即無不應參加婦女運動。婦女運動，即是新的婦女運動，新的婦女，生出新的兒子，改造新的國家，新的世界，就是國民革命云云。次有美國公理會所辦棉花工廠女工代表李素園等到會，報告美國人虐待我國女工情形，請求各界援助，聞者無不淚下。次北大教授朱家驊等尚有演說。最後呼喊口號，攝影，並有各種遊戲。至七時餘，始宣告散會云。

北京國民討伐吳張討張反日

兩大會昨日正式合併

定名為北京國民反英日討吳張大會

北京國民討伐吳張大會，與北京國民討張反日大會，因目標宗旨完全相同，為集中民衆勢力進行反抗英日討伐吳張工作有效起見，特由兩團體自動提議合併為北京國民反英日討吳張大會，已於前日由南大各派代表四人開聯席會議商定，並另起草宣言。昨日（九日）午後，假北大一院召集兩大會所有團體開聯合大會。到會者約三百餘團體，常由安體誠等報告聯席議決合併經過情形，旋即修正宣言，一致通過，並分配職員，計總務當選者為全國國會議促會，聯合會，新中國建設會，學生總會，北京總工會等四團體。文書當選者為各界時髦大會，新國民社等五團體。交際當選者為四川外交代表

會中中央公團來今雨軒開茶話會，招待英國庚、委員成

兩大會昨日正式合併

定名爲北京國民反英日討

。到會者，除來賓外，該會
員有呂鳴，胡春霖等，賈德
耀，李鳴鏞等，並均派有代
表計到會者共有十九餘人，
五點二十分，康欽委員威靈
頓夫婦及漢文秘書莊士敦敦
會，由該會副會長京景乾
乾起立，致致客套詞。次由
該會交際股庶選宜。以英語
演說。大致謂：康欽甚鉅，
希望貴委員將以何主張用途
，可否表示。並謂本會主張
，係以康欽留為我國鐵路。
交通事業，關係中國實為要
途，望貴委員特別注意。言
甚長，時約三十分鐘之久。
由英國康欽委員威靈頓起立
，以英語演說約十分鐘始畢
，由前中東路督辦王景春奉
譯漢語，大致謂：此次來華
，專為康欽在中國辦一大多
數同情之永遠事業，自願先
從徵求各方意見，然後再以
最妥善最利貴國最利民之事
業上做出。此時承貴會招待
歡迎，實覺榮幸。但鄙人明
日即離京赴滬，想亦有所領
貴國名人之教，如現在已有
主張將該款辦理河工及其他
善舉，皆為利國利民之舉。
鄙人此時實有未得研究之結
果，故無從表示。希望貴會
將所主張，賜一計劃書，以
便鄙人由各處返來，與各處
所得之徵求後，再為研究主
張，此時惟有贊成諸公之熱
心為國，對貴會主張，自應
格外注意云云，後因時已晚
，有人主張不必攝影，該委
員夫婦云為時尚早，旋即全
體攝影，至六時三十分散會

野性。民瘼同恤，國命何堪
。託生命於外人，指同胞為
異類，謂僥倖為德信，視羣
衆如寇仇。必欲變神州為殖
民之地，等政府如附庸之君
躬之謀，違恤後此，凡有血
氣，能勿惘然。非我族類，
固宜剪滅其宗，惟此虎狼，
尤必焚煮其穴。三省宜撫使
馮玉帥，精詳謀國，忠厚愛
民，瘡痍滿地，獨善非時，其
軍務方針，出由有會，應請
其步武成功，掃除殘賊，低
軍閥專制之跡，消帝國主義
之形，奠定中原清濁宇，
本忠實之舉，衆心懷，集正確
之國民會議，中山遺烈，爰
賴有成，民氣激揚，於斯不
墜，順時代之序，為建國之
方，行三民主義，敷五權憲
法，則今日之亂，其有乎
！北京西郊平民導社，平民
協社，反帝國主義大同盟，
非基督教同盟同叩陽。

北京地方服務團體聯合會
定期參觀慈善機關

北京地方服務團體聯合會，於
每年春季約集北京市民，參
觀各公私慈善機關，藉以喚
起市民之服務地方觀念。聞
本季每星期六下午參觀一處
，共計十五處。其秩序加下
：京師警察廳貧民教養院，
京師警察廳瘋人收容所，京
師第一監獄，北京育嬰堂，
京師地方廳看守所，成化學
校，內務部游民習藝所，協
和醫院，北京貧兒院，京師
警察廳婦女習工廠，京師警
察廳濟濟所，龍泉孤兒院，
財政部印刷局，仁慈堂，京
師貧民女工廠。

西郊各團體

電討吳張

張吳稱兵，神人共憤，凡屬國人，豈敢自倖。而在張吳，猶不悟悔，更將國權以餌英日；內亂不足，繼以外力，國人不起無噍類矣。西郊團體，見義勇爲，通電各方，願滅吳張，凡屬男兒，皆感如此，覓錄原文，爲誌於左：

（街客）均鑒：頃者，張吳叛亂，犯順稱戎；英日鬼蜮陰謀助虐，一則鴻陟戲亂，遂令國變之期，一則

驅術愈出愈奇

東四牌樓北錢糧胡同豐洋煙莊，日昨去一年逾二旬男角，自稱楊姓，在朝陽門內萬寶蓋胡同牌七號住家，當與該號購安蝠星麵四袋，每袋四元一角，言明貨到錢回。楊某先行至東四牌樓東大街，逢遼路北何姓小販鋪，又稱利遂洋煙莊跑外，現奉大批麵粉，價格最廉，當與何掌櫃商妥，定下蝠星

牌樓等候。時值利豐號學徒張某用車推着四袋洋麵而來，楊某令其往東，學徒云：「往南路途方向，楊某說：『我們飯舖在東邊，那裏要留下二袋。』文遂往東至萬縣橋馬路上，楊某叫出何姓飯舖學徒抗去二袋。伊進舖內要了洋七元，放在兜內，又與張學徒推車往東南小街。楊某雇了一輛洋車，乘著先行，潛行在家等候。後來張學徒找到萬寶蓋胡同牌七號。並無其人，亦無楊姓。該學徒始知被騙，遂將二袋洋麵

努力運動。本犧牲之精神，為奮鬥之武器，務期南滿枝，即冀冀郊，東瀝巨鯢，不舒尾而後已。近者，三省留日師團雖告一結束，但同人等以大願未成，因衷宜貫，雖甚拮据，豈可因拮据而灰心，雖甚艱難，豈可畏艱難而冷卻。用是益發志氣，益振精神，願望不懈，運動不息。運動目的，均分之為三：（一）打倒舊作霖，（二）否認奉日密約，（三）廢除二一六。

推回，到何姓飯鋪交涉。何掌櫃據以實告，張學徒當電請掌櫃辦法，後來利豐號掌櫃趕到，復又交涉，亦無成效。喊來巡警，帶往內左二區成訟，後經人調停，令何姓飯鋪退還洋麵一袋，始才了結。

李鳴鐘撫卹

陳亡將士家屬

前日李鳴鐘督辦，曾以一面覆慰前在北倉戰死之團長君房田心鏡君，並謂對於亡家

勸方法，暫可區之爲四：（一）喚醒民衆，固結討張反日團體，實行爲討張反日運動，（二）與目的相同之運動，（三）勵行對日經濟絕交，（四）聯合朝鮮民衆及其他被壓迫民族，共同抗日。至於詳細之籌策，善後之計畫，隨時披露，暫錄申述。行此方針，滿北之俄國，徒恃同人進行，固苦字樣之域大樹，如荷全國贊助，亦如利斧之批枘柯。爰是擬陳兩款，昭告國人。倘蒙諸

其原函錄於後：

心鏡君鑒：來書備悉，津沽之役，令球爲國犧牲，義魄忠魂，神傷心折，未歸遺榘，潮含淚懷，所望台端，早晚過我一談，俾悉家事，養生慰死，當力圖之，此復。卽候日祺。

稅務處拍賣私物

全國稅務處。現擬將京外各稅務關卡歷年扣留之各項違禁物品，以及漏稅公爲之私物，予以拍賣。茲聞已公

徵志必可藉以完成，而國家之奇羞亦必借以昭雪矣。謹此宣言，伏希垂察。奉天留日學生討張反日歸國團留日學生討張反日代表團團啓。

商標局宴請新聞界

商標局長李靜涵前日下午六時在北大常寺本宅宴請新聞界。到者十餘人，李氏當時發表意見，共分兩點：（一）經費問題，商標局每月經常費用約一萬二千元，上

物者其技由來已久，完全指而販賣，以所得之款，定充作賑濟京外各處貧民之用，此議不久即將實行云。

留日歸國學生
討張反日之再接再厲

奉天留日學生討張反日歸國團，及留日學生討日反張代表團，以東三省留日歸國團已告結束，該團此後任務，較前益重，特於昨日發表宣言，表明態度。

原文錄左：

同人等感郭氏之喪師，痛張賊之賣國，血淚迸流，肝腸

八時許始盡歡而散。詎聞李

傷癆喘痰
咳
嗽

[illegible]

總售處前門大街魚口外灘南路口
中華大藥房西單英大藥房西便清藥房西便

福義減價

此藥專治
諸血解花
柳之毒無
論楊梅大
瘡魚口便
毒萬下
疳已破未
發及休日

膏

外科

此藥專治
一切疔毒
惡瘡凍瘡
腳氣破爛
痔瘡爛瘡
小便腐爛
下疳一切

琥珀

此藥專治
五淋白濁
小便刺痛
精糊馬口
尿道便血
或身體虛
虧載載不
能勝多

化黃牛

此丸專治肝氣不冷偏陰精
或上或下串
氣不冷偏陰精
勿痛止串
或上或下串
氣不冷偏陰精
勿痛止串
或上或下串
氣不冷偏陰精
勿痛止串

10

花柳

藥靈一第

專治花柳毒瘡 楊梅瘡毒 橫痃魚口 便毒瘰癧 痔瘡漏管 遺精白濁 婦女經閉 產後諸毒 凡患此症者 無論新舊 一服即愈 永不復發 每盒大洋二角 小洋一角 郵費在內 總發行所 上海英大馬路 德大藥房 經銷處 全國各大藥房 均有代售

氏房藥七

丸毒 專治花柳毒瘡 楊梅瘡毒 橫痃魚口 便毒瘰癧 痔瘡漏管 遺精白濁 婦女經閉 產後諸毒 凡患此症者 無論新舊 一服即愈 永不復發 每盒大洋二角 小洋一角 郵費在內 總發行所 上海英大馬路 德大藥房 經銷處 全國各大藥房 均有代售

王寵惠再函法大學生

法大各系主任反對梁龍

自梁龍就任法大代理校長之職後，外間頗傳梁之代理，係出王寵惠之主張。王因此特於五日致函法大學生，聲明並未與梁龍有過任何接洽，更未接見梁龍，復派代表往謁王。王詢問其事，王以當時事忙，未及接見，特於昨日函答。茲將王函原文錄後：

逕啟者：頃承諸君代表枉臨，因事未及接談，深感歉。承詢三事，茲特答覆：(一)三月五日之函，確係鄙人所發，(二)校長一席，鄙人始終未允擔任，至何人代理，更無從參加意見，(三)鄙人事務繁雜，何時能到貴校視察，實難預定。校長一席，仍請諸君另聘高明，並望諸君以學業為重，以免有誤開課時間也。此致法大學生諸君公鑒。王寵惠啟。三月九日。

又法大各系主任對於梁龍代理校長，引起風潮，特致函各報館通函，聲明態度如下：

一、此次梁龍致法大公文，係稱王寵惠在末就任校長以前，派梁龍暫行代理云云。今據王寵惠致學生會函，聲明尚未允擔任校長，何人代理，更無從參加意見云云。可見梁之代理，法大事實上，均無根據。二、梁龍到校代理公文，於五號深夜發表，梁龍於六號清早十時到校就職，於八號始發通告教職員，可見梁龍到校就職，就職，及開會歡迎通告，純係一面之詞。

教職員代表開聯席會

討論經費問題

九校教職員聯席會決定今日下午三時在法政大學開會，討論經費問題。由梁龍代表致詞，報告各校經費之困難，並請各校代表，對於梁龍之代理，表示意見。各校代表，對於梁龍之代理，均表示反對。梁龍代表，對於各校代表之反對，表示遺憾。並謂：梁龍到校就職，就職，及開會歡迎通告，純係一面之詞。

校務討論會

討論經費問題

昨日北京專門以上學校校務討論會，因國立各校急於待款開學之故，特致函梁龍，以資補助。茲錄其原函如左：

逕啟者：頃聞貴署於本月四日官告成立，開始辦公，本會同人，無任欣幸。現在國立各校，因無款維持，暫停停課，務希貴署特設辦法，早日進行，俾各籍得補助之益。此致貴署校務討論會。北京專門以上學校校務討論會。

查良劍函復學總會

因報載九校教職員聯席會代表查良劍等事，甚為不滿，特致函復。

查良劍代表，對於各校代表之反對，表示遺憾。並謂：梁龍到校就職，就職，及開會歡迎通告，純係一面之詞。

民族大學開課

新開大學自更名民族大學後，內設法學院，商學院，理學院，工學院，農學院，醫學院，師範學院，等七系。現已開課。學生報名者，頗為踴躍。現已開課。學生報名者，頗為踴躍。

私立聯合會昨開會

全國私立聯合會接洽分配庚款問題，會派代表訪談梁龍。

林風眠作品展覽會

時間定於今日至十六日。地點在法政大學大禮堂。展覽會開幕式，定於今日下午三時舉行。屆時請各界人士，踴躍參加。

全國學總通電各界

促開國民會議

全國學生總會，昨有一通電到京，內容係促各界，速起組織國民會議，以解決國難。電文略謂：自孫中山先生逝世後，國難日深。國民會議，為解決國難之唯一途徑。現已開課。學生報名者，頗為踴躍。

昨日九六公債市況

交易尚佳 價格稍跌

九六昨日上午開盤六十五元六角，最高六十六元六角，最低六十四元七角五分，收盤六十五元八角。下午開盤六十六元，最高六十六元五角，最低六十五元五角，收盤六十六元二角。九六昨日市況，交易尚佳，價格稍跌。

俄政府設學校收容失業工人

失業工人

莫斯科七日電：蘇聯勞動委員會，為收容失業工人，特設失業工人學校。該校設於莫斯科，收容失業工人，並教授其技術。該校設於莫斯科，收容失業工人，並教授其技術。

通用輔幣券

警令

警令：中國華商銀行發行之通用輔幣券，係為便利交通，並為救濟金融之起見。現已開課。學生報名者，頗為踴躍。

五年公債應付本銀

審計院查驗

審計院查驗：五年公債應付本銀，業經審計院查驗完竣。該項本銀，業已撥充。現已開課。學生報名者，頗為踴躍。

江蘇地方銀行增發鈔票

因流通面狹，不敷應用，現已增發鈔票。

東三省之貨幣交易與套外

轉載

東三省之貨幣交易與套外：東三省之貨幣交易，近來頗為活躍。其原因，在於東三省之貨幣，與外幣之兌換，極為便利。現已開課。學生報名者，頗為踴躍。

公債市況

三月九日

公債市況：三月九日，公債市況，交易尚佳，價格稍跌。九六昨日市況，交易尚佳，價格稍跌。

九林五

治淋病特效藥
此藥專治男女淋病，不論新久，一服即效。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶大洋五角。各大藥房均有代售。

根治除本

治各種疑難雜症
本藥房專治各種疑難雜症，如梅毒、瘰癧、癰疽等。藥到病除，永不復發。每瓶大洋二元。

壯腎第

補腎壯陽
此藥專治男婦腎虛、陽痿、早洩等症。服後精神煥發，體力倍增。每瓶大洋一元。

坤救

治婦女百病
本藥房專治婦女經水不調、赤白帶下、子宮虛冷等症。服後經期準確，身體健康。每瓶大洋一元。



立止頭痛粉

治頭痛特效藥
此藥專治各種頭痛，如感冒、風寒、神經痛等。一服即止，永不復發。每瓶大洋五角。

活胃散

治胃病特效藥
此藥專治胃酸過多、胃痛、消化不良等症。服後胃氣平和，食慾增加。每瓶大洋一元。

太原裕同梨膏公司啟事
本公司因業務需要，遷往新址營業。特此公告。

注意
華通商行
各貨一律九折
東城米市大街總布胡同西口電
話東局一四六六

律師董耀青
寓彰內教子胡同
九號電南三八三

止咳丸
治咳嗽特效藥
此藥專治男女老幼各種咳嗽，如傷風、感冒、氣喘等。服後咳嗽立止，痰涎自消。每瓶大洋一元。

青年部啟事
本會為推廣青年運動，特舉辦各項比賽。歡迎參加。

北京信成線莊工廠廣告
本廠生產各種優質線莊，品質優良，價格公道。歡迎訂購。

業盛昌廣告
本號經營各種百貨，貨真價實，童叟無欺。歡迎光臨。

神效除根敗毒丸
治各種瘡毒
此藥專治各種瘡毒，如癰疽、疔瘡、無名腫毒等。服後毒氣自消，瘡口自斂。每瓶大洋二元。

中山先生紀念章章售處廣告
本處經銷中山先生紀念章，歡迎參觀選購。

胎種子寶真丹
治不孕症特效藥
此藥專治男女不孕症，服後易於受孕。每瓶大洋三元。



潤卿氏秘製安
治各種疑難雜症
本藥房秘製各種名藥，治癒無數疑難雜症。歡迎諮詢。

止嗽立效丸
治咳嗽特效藥
此藥專治各種咳嗽，服後立見奇效。每瓶大洋一元。

眼科醫目復明
治眼疾特效藥
本診所專治各種眼疾，如沙眼、白內障等。醫術精湛，收費低廉。

平民讀本出版了
本館出版各種讀本，內容豐富，價格低廉。歡迎訂閱。

治淋病特效藥
此藥專治男女淋病，一服即效。每瓶大洋一元。

治胃病特效藥
此藥專治胃酸過多、胃痛等症。服後胃氣平和。每瓶大洋一元。

治咳嗽特效藥
此藥專治各種咳嗽，服後立見奇效。每瓶大洋一元。

治眼疾特效藥
本診所專治各種眼疾，醫術精湛。收費低廉。

治不孕症特效藥
此藥專治男女不孕症，服後易於受孕。每瓶大洋三元。

The People's Tribune

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FORMER ALLIES PLEDGE SEAT TO SPAIN, IS LATEST REPORT; STILL WARY OF OLD ENEMY

League Facing Greatest Crisis In Its History; Powers Feel Need Of Counter-balance To Germany; Now Favor Spain

Assembly Convened With Portuguese Delegate As President; Forty-Eight States Attending; Report Poland And Brazil To Be Non-permanent Members Of Council

Geneva, March 8.—No progress has been made today towards agreement on the question of enlarging the League Council, although there has been much fruitless discussion.

Geneva, March 8.—There is every indication today that Spain has pledged from all members of the League of Nations Council for election to a permanent seat on the Council simultaneously with Germany.

The underlying reason, it is declared, is the desire of the former Allied Powers that there be a counter-balance when the former enemy nation comes on the Council. Great Britain is considered a particularly firm supporter of Spain.

In the event that Sweden remains opposed to the election of Spain, it is understood she will merely abstain from voting.

It is believed that Poland, whose claims like those of Brazil, have received the special support of France, will be elected to one of the six non-permanent seats which are filled by annual election. Poland will take the place of Spain, which moves out of the non-permanent class to become a permanent member in company with the four "regulars"—Great Britain, Italy, France and Japan—and the "new club member" Germany.

China, with Brazil, still stands on the doorstep. No solution has yet been found for the problem raised by their candidacies.

For the purpose of adopting an agenda, the Council convened privately today under the Presidency of Viscount Ishii, the Japanese representative. Paul Boncour replaced the elusive Aristide Briand, who carried out his avowed intention of hastening back to Paris after a one-day survey of the situation here.

The Council members present included Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Scialoja, the Spanish Ambassador Quinones de Leon whose conversations with Sir Austen have caused many rumors of British support of the Spanish cause, the Brazilian Ambassador Mello Franco, Foreign Minister Benes, Foreign Minister Unden, Foreign Minister Vandervelde, and the Uruguayan Minister Guani.

Critical Situation

Conversation with leading delegates today indicated a full realization that this, the thirty-eighth session of the Council since its organization some six years ago, is the most critical time it has yet encountered.

The original concept of four permanent seats on the Council was based on the fact that each was held by a great Power. Germany, similarly a great Power, is admittedly entitled to a permanent seat likewise, which raises the number of seats to five.

But because the former Allies fear Germany's influence as a disturbing element with a penchant for espousing causes otherwise unpopular but dear to the heart of Germany, the present move to bring in such minor states as Poland is initiated purely as a balance-of-power action.

Germany has complicated efforts toward a compromise—usually taking the form of deferring applications of other nations till the September session—by announcing that her delegates came to Geneva for the purpose of joining the League, not to pledge themselves to any group or course of action.

D'Acosta President

D'Acosta of Portugal was today elected President of the League of Nations Assembly when it convened here this afternoon.

Forty-eight states were officially present, out of a total of fifty-five members which might attend.

The opening took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Absentees from the Assembly include Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama.

Viscount Ishii of Japan, who is Chairman of the Council, presided temporarily at the Assembly meeting.

Great Public Interest

Geneva, March 8.—After electing six Vice-Presidents and the members of two committees, one of which is to report on Germany's application for admission to the League, the Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

There was great public interest in the proceedings, the galleries being packed.

Chang Tells Wang He's Through With Him; Appoints Liu

Advocate Of Peace Infuriates War Lord By Abusive Letter; Chang Loses His Temper

Telegrams from Mukden say that Marshal Chang Tso-lin is very dissatisfied with the obstinate attitude of General Wang Yung-chiang, the late Civil Governor of Fengtien. Marshal Chang has informed General Wang that he may "take care of his health as long as he likes", and has brought General Liu Chan-chin (Chief of the C. E. R. Guards) to Mukden to be appointed Civil Governor. General Liu arrived there yesterday.

General Wang Yung-chiang has issued two statements explaining his peaceful views. The second one contains much abuse of Marshal Chang.

Cabinet Only Have Filled But it Meets

Foreign Affairs, Navy, Agriculture and Education Posts Still Without Ministers

Kuo Wen

The first regular meeting of the Cabinet was held at eleven o'clock yesterday morning when in addition to the Premier the Ministers of Finance, Communications, Justice and Interior were in attendance. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Navy and Agriculture and Commerce were represented by vice ministers, while the Ministry of Education was unrepresented. No important business was transacted, it is understood.

Last evening General Li Ming-chung gave a dinner in honour of the members of the new Cabinet at the private residence of the Premier. In addition to all the ministers who have assumed office Dr. W. W. Yen and Dr. Ma Chun-wu were also present.

Dr. Yen was strongly urged by the host and the Premier to take up the foreign portfolio but he was unmoved in his determination not to accept the post.

As regards Dr. Ma, he said that he was willing to reconsider his position provided that there are definite plans to relieve the financial distress of the nine government schools and the Ministry of Education. Dr. Ma has not sent his resignation to the Government.

Yen's Reason

Asiatic

Dr. W. W. Yen has definitely declined to accept the post of Foreign Minister on the ground that nothing can be done at the present moment when China is torn to pieces by civil wars and that his assumption of the Waichiao portfolio may increase difficulties in his dealings with the powers delegates at the customs tariff conference. It is reported that either Mr. Shen Jui-lin will be re-appointed to the Waichiao or Mr. Tseng Chung-chien be put in temporary charge until the appointment of a new Minister. Premier Chia paid a visit to Mr. Tseng last evening asking him to look after the Waichiao affairs temporarily as there is no responsible official to conduct intercourse with the foreign legations. It is reported Mr. Tseng has accepted the offer under the condition that the government will appoint a new minister as soon as possible.

1000 ATTEND WOMEN'S MOVEMENT MEETING

Chung Mei

A meeting of the women's movement was held at the Technical Arts College Monday afternoon, with over a thousand present. Miss Chang Teh-ying of the National Union was in the chair. Among the speakers were Chen Chi-hsia of the National University and the Chancellor of the Sino-Russian University.

20,000 KUOMINCHUN NOW IN PEKING

Chung Mei

Twenty thousand Kuominchun troops are now stationed in Peking and the suburbs, according to semi-official figures.

These soldiers are barracked at Coal Hill, Swai Fu Yuan, Chan Tan Ssu, Chi An Ssu and at Nan Yuan and Hsi Yuan.

BRIAND MAY HEAD ANOTHER CABINET, WITH FEW CHANGES

Reuter

Paris, March 8.—M. Briand, on his arrival here from Geneva today, said that he was very satisfied with the results of his trip to Geneva.

After visiting President Doumergue at the Elysee, M. Briand conferred at length with Parliamentary leaders. The general impression is that he will form a Cabinet, retaining most of his colleagues and with M. Caillaux or M. Peret as Minister of Finance.

Schools And Offices Close To Honor Sun

Friday's Memorial Services In Honor Of Kuomintang Leader To Be Participated In By All Important Organizations

Asiatic

On the 12th instant, all public offices and schools in Peking will be closed and every organization of importance will send representatives to participate in the memorial services for Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Services for the late leader are being held throughout the country.

The Kuominchun armies have nominated General Hsiung Pin, vice-War Minister, and General Li Ming-chung as their representatives to participate in the coming celebrations.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has prepared a long service, eulogising the meritorious services of late Dr. Sun to China in his capacity of President of the Kuomintang reiterating his desire to make the officers and soldiers of the Kuominchun observe faithfully the Sanmin Principles of the Kuomintang as Kuominchun army slogans.

Special Nanking Train

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, March 8.—Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, Messrs. Sun Fo, Teng Tze-ju and party arrived here this morning en route for Nanking to attend to the ceremonies for the laying of the foundation stone of Dr. Sun's tomb. A special train is scheduled to leave for Nanking for this purpose. Over 500 persons have registered so far to go to witness the occasion.

CONFERENCE NOT YET AGREED ON LUXURIES

Asiatic

According to reliable information, the press report that the list of surtaxes on luxuries has been definitely agreed upon and is ready for redrafting by the sub-committee of the customs tariff conference is premature.

According to this informant, the total amount has been tentatively fixed at ninety million dollars; but in view of the various demands, especially the making-up of the losses of the provinces in lieu of the abolition of the Likin system, the reimbursements of various foreign and native loans and the amount to be set aside for meeting administrative expenses of the central government, and also some other requirements, the Chinese authorities do not consider \$90,000,000 as sufficient. Further, there are different opinions about the date of the enforcement of the surtaxes.

The conference is continuing the discussion of the tariff rate for the interim period prior to the promulgation of the national tariff laws of the Chinese Republic.

Lu Chung-lin Takes Towns Men And Arms

Kuominchun Pursuing Fleeing Enemy South Of Tsangchow, Chang Tsung-chang Comes North At Request Of Li

Asiatic

The recapture of Machang and Paitao by the first Kuominchun troops from the hands of the allied Chihli-Shantung army has been officially confirmed by a joint telegram from General Lu Chung-lin and General Liu Chi. According to this telegram, General Li Ching-lin's troops, both Russians and Chinese, suffered heavily and they are retreating towards Tsangchow in disorder. General Lu expects to recapture Tsangchow, Tsinghsien and Lanpi districts in a short time and then start a big offensive to clear southern Chihli from the enemy as well as to tackle General Chang Tsung-chang in Shantung.

The "war" situation around Tientsin has been in favour of the first Kuominchun during the course of the last few days, according to independent sources of information so that popular feelings in Peking and Tientsin are now easier than last week. The improvement of the war conditions in favour of the Kuominchun may also affect the cabinet situation, enabling Premier Chia and Finance Minister, Mr. Ho Teh-lin, to raise funds or meeting the heavy military expenses.

Lu Describes Successes
Kuo Wen

The following is the text of an official telegram from General Lu Chung-lin to the various organs reporting the occupation of Tsinghsien. "The enemy forces who had been driven back from southern Tientsin and hotly pursued by our troops, attempted to cross the river in south of Tsinghsien. They were again

Szechuan The Seat Of Another War; Chungking Battle

Rumour Yuan Tsu-ming Giving Aid To Former Enemy, Yang Shan; Tupan Liu Attacks

Kuo Wen

Fighting has broken out at Chungking, Szechuan, since March 3rd between the troops of General Liu Hsiang and those of General Yuan Tsu-ming, according to reports received here from that province.

Liu Hsiang is the Tupan of the province while General Yuan Tsu-ming is the Kueichow commander stationed there. The two co-operated in and were responsible for the expulsion of General Yang Shen, the former Tupan of the Chihli persuasion. After the fall of General Yang which came shortly after the defeat of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, General Liu was appointed Tupan by the Central Government with General Teng Shih-hou as Civil Governor.

Suspect Treachery

The immediate cause of the present trouble appears to have arisen from the occupation of Chungking by General Yuan Tsu-ming. But according to local observers conversant with

PORT OF TIENTSIN IS CLOSED PEKING ENTIRELY CUT OFF FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD

Taku Forts Firing On All Ships Crossing The Bar; Taking No Chances Since Shelling From Fengtien Cruisers On Sunday

Last Mail And Transportation Communication Between Peking And Outside World Now Cut; Other Routes, Via Shanghai, Hankow Or Japan By Rail Already Closed; Coal Shortage Threatens Line To Tientsin

Chung Mei

The port of Tientsin is closed due to the action of the Taku forts firing on every vessel that attempts to cross the bar, going out or in. This lead to the pilot association refusing to risk taking ships over the bar.

Since the shelling of the forts by the Fengtien cruisers on Sunday and Monday, the fort with its three inch field pieces has taken no chances on any craft in the channel. After being under fire several times the pilots sent a representative to confer with the officers at the fort.

The Kuominchun officers there said that they had instructions from Tientsin to fire on all boats and they must do so. This is causing merchant vessels of several nationalities to be hung up outside the bar and those inside to remain at their berths.

Closes the Mails

Although the post office this afternoon had no reports on what had happened, the closing of Tientsin completely cuts Peking off from the rest of the World so far as mail or transportation facilities are concerned. It is no longer possible to bring the foreign mails, either from America or Europe in, and there is no way in which passengers can get out.

The old mail routes by rail from Japan through Mukden or from Shanghai by rail, or the substitute rail route via Hankow, have all long been closed, the single way being by boat to Tientsin. Now that is closed.

Although the train service with Tientsin continues uninterrupted, railway reports say that only a day or two coal supply remains, now that the line north of Tientsin has been cut and coal from the Kailan Mines cannot go through. Therefore, Peking may

Arrange To Solve Unemployment By Training Of Labor

Russia's Unemployment Mainly Among Unskilled; Demand For Skilled; Government Will Train

Tass

Moscow, March 7.—Although there are a large number of unemployed in Russia, the overwhelming majority are unskilled labourers, while, at the same time, there is a shortage of skilled workers, particularly in the metal industry. The Commissariat for Labour has arranged with the Moscow Labour Exchange and the Institute of Labour to train two thousand labourers for skilled work. The first batch of 300 unemployed labourers has been sent to the Institute of Labour for training and the rest will follow as soon as the arrangements for them are completed.

be cut off even from Tientsin at any time.

Powers Protest

Nippon Denpo

Tientsin, Mar. 9.—Rumour is prevalent to the effect that the Fengtien forces are going to take shelter at the British and Japanese warships and the Powers' steamships, and so hoodwinking the Kuominchun effect a landing at the first opportunity. In order to meet this the Kuominchun is taking a very strict guard at Taku, and has laid several mechanical mines off the port, with the result that the Pei Ho channel has been entirely closed to ships.

In this connection, the British Consul-General in Tientsin paid a call on the Japanese Consul-General, and exchanged views as regards the measures taken by the Kuominchun. As a result they lodged a strong protest with the Kuominchun authorities.

Lights Are Out

Reuter

Later reports from Tientsin state that the bar leading lights and the tide signal lights at Taku have been extinguished, and the signal station has been occupied by the Kuominchun.

Another report states that ten mines have been laid by the Kuominchun from the spit boat to the mole, which is the only navigable channel at the mouth of the river.

Lord Willingdon's Visit Is Short

Leaving For Shanghai Today, If Tientsin Port Is Open; No Definite Program for Boxer Money Yet

Reuter

Lord Willingdon was entertained by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Peihai at luncheon yesterday. The other guests included Sir Ronald Macleay and Sir Skinner Turner, Members of the British Legation Staff and all the English-speaking members of the Staff of the Waichiao.

It is explained that the Chief Executive had intended to entertain Lord Willingdon, but the intended early departure of the latter made it impossible for the Chief Executive to do so.

Lord Willingdon intends to leave here for Shanghai today. While no definite programme has yet been drawn up by the Boxer Indemnity Commission, Lord Willingdon personally is in favour of visiting Hongkong and Canton in addition to the principal ports in China. Due notice will be given, however, to the various centres so that persons or organizations wishing to place their views before the Commission may make their arrangements in advance.

The fear is expressed in Peking today that Lord Willingdon's departure may be delayed by the action of the Taku Forts.

The People's Tribune

IS THE ENGLISH SECTION OF THE KUO MIN HSIEN PAO (國民新報), AN ORGAN OF CHINESE NATIONAL OPINION

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Wednesday, March 10, 1926.

The Truth About Hongkong's Plight

A United Press dispatch from Hongkong in our issue yesterday and another in the Peking and Tientsin Times, issued by Reuters, serve to re-direct attention to the situation in the South. According to the United Press correspondent, strong efforts are being made to "involve the United States and Japan in the quarrel between Hongkong and Canton"; and this British offensive seeks its justification in the view that the principle of equal opportunity and the Open Door in China is violated by the British being "singled out for attack by the Cantonese and the action of American and Japanese commercial interests in attempting to turn the anti-British boycott to their own interest". The other dispatch issued by Reuters is a summary of the address delivered by the Chairman at the annual meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank held in Hongkong on February 27. The latter stated that Hongkong was passing through "a period of stress and trial." Speaking personally he had "little doubt of the outcome. Their Chinese friends and neighbours were a rational people. Sooner or later more reasonable counsels must surely prevail." The speaker was convinced that the "vast majority would welcome an early termination of the present artificial attitude of hostility towards Hongkong. Canton was no more entirely independent of Hongkong than Hongkong was entirely dependent upon Canton." He declared that the "Canton Government's policy was economically unsound and quite as detrimental to Canton's own prosperity as to Hongkong. He did not think that the Colony had sustained any permanent injury. Given a turn of the tide he confidently anticipated a return to more or less prosperous conditions."

A Fantastic Thesis

The British thesis defined in the United Press message is surely one of the most fantastic applications of John Hay's doctrine that have occurred to the Treaty-Port mind since the enunciation of the American principle of the Open Door in China. But the fact that the first formulation of the thesis found expression in the columns of the paper edited by the Tientsin C. B. E., "who in precedence ranks next to Masters in Lunacy," explains not only the hardihood and impudence of the plea but the unsoundness of mind which it evinces. That person, if we remember rightly, sought to bottom himself on Article I of the Nine-Power Treaty relating to China, which *inter alia* binds the Contracting Powers "to use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China" and "to refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights and privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States." The contention appears to be that because the Cantonese PEOPLE AND WORKERS—not merely the Government at Canton—refuse to buy British goods on account of the Shameen Massacre, American and Japanese manufacturers and dealers must refrain from CONTINUING TO TRADE with their Cantonese customers. Is it too violent to suggest that only an unhinged mind could fail to distinguish between the propriety and

necessity of American and Japanese merchants CONTINUING TO CARRY ON, MAINTAIN AND DEVELOP THEIR ACCUSTOMED BUSINESS RELATIONS WITH NATIONALIST CHINA AT CANTON and the totally different situation within the contemplation of the Contracting Powers when they agreed "to refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to SEEK SPECIAL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States".

A British Trap

How in the name of the "plain and obvious meaning of words" can the CONTINUANCE by American and Japanese dealers to trade with the Cantonese people be equivalent to or become a search for special rights and privileges in the Southern capital. The Cantonese people and workers have a grievance against British Imperialism; and in this connexion they have none and wish for none with any other country that wishes to continue to trade with them. AND AS LONG AS AMERICA AND JAPAN REFRAIN FROM JOINING THE BRITISH IN ACTIVELY ALTERING THE EXISTING CONDITIONS OF TRADING AT CANTON, the willingness of the Cantonese to continue business relations with American and Japanese merchants can never be construed as a violation of the Nine-Power Treaty. Should America and Japan, however, decide to join the British in action against the Cantonese AND AT THE SAME TIME CONTINUE TO PROFIT OUT OF TRADING WITH THE CANTONESE AS THEY NOW DO, then the British thesis might well cease to be fantastic and define itself in a powerful dialectic against the State Department at Washington and the Gwaimusho in Tokyo.

Philosophy Of Humpty Dumpty

Referring to the deliverance of the Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, it appears to us that he completely misunderstands the nature and significance of the very grave situation that is daily changing the position of Hongkong as a citadel of British Imperialism in the Far East. When he expresses himself as having "little doubt of the outcome" and that "a turn of the tide" will restore to Hongkong her old predominance and supremacy, we have to remind him of the philosophy of Humpty Dumpty who sat on a wall and had a great fall and all the King's horses and all the King's men could not put Humpty Dumpty back on the wall. HONGKONG AS THE HUMPTY DUMPTY OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM CAN NEVER BE BACK ON THE WALL. This is the massive and fundamental fact of the situation that must be grasped and comprehended by British Imperialism—from those at the top in Downing Street, in the British Legation in Peking, in Government House at Hongkong down to the very scavengers of the streets of Kowloon—and until it is so grasped and comprehended, there can be and shall be no enduring settlement of the HONGKONG ASPECT of the historic struggle between BRITISH IMPERIALISM AND CHINESE NATIONALISM.

The Hongkong Strike and the Anti-British Boycott by the Cantonese People are not purely local episodes but just two specific expressions of the wider struggle involved in the Nationalist movement for the liberation of China from the International system based on the Unequal Treaties. The British enforcement of the principle of the PREVENTIVE MASSACRE (so frequently practised in India and elsewhere) at Shanghai on May 30 which has been responsible for the Hongkong Strike, and the further application of the same principle off the Shameen on June 23, 1925, which has led to the Anti-British Boycott at Canton, will be repeated as long as British and other foreign nationals continue to govern Chinese nationals on Chinese territory as is now done at Shanghai, and also as long as there exist other areas of Chinese territory like the Shameen where British die-hards of the type of Sir James Jamieson can shoot down Chinese and, besides having their own ex parte account of the tragedy accepted without further inquiry by the British Government, receive the thanks of an Austen Chamberlain for their brutality.

Indefeasible Realities

Does this then mean that the Hongkong Strike and the Anti-British Boycott at Canton cannot be settled except as forming part of the more general question of the abolition of the Unequal Treaties? The answer is undoubtedly in the affirmative IF A SETTLEMENT IS DESIRED WHICH SHALL PREVENT THE RECURRENCE OF OTHER STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS LIABLE TO BE INSPIRED BY MASSACRES SIMILAR TO THOSE

SWARAJISTS WALK OUT OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AFTER DRAMATIC SPEECH BY LEADER

Delhi, March 8. — Crowds

thronged the galleries of the Legislative Assembly today in anticipation of a lively discussion of budget grants and witnessed a dramatic scene, the Swarajists walking out after an impassioned speech by Motilal Nehru declaring that their cooperation had been declined and that they had been ridiculed and humiliated. They gave a message to the people of the United Kingdom that the contentment of India would be impossible until the system had been changed but the stony hearts of the bureaucracy remained obdurate.

Speaking later as one "sincerely desiring to promote the interests of India", Sir Alexander Muddiman (the Leader of the Assembly) expressed deep regret at the incident and said that he would miss Nehru's speeches on frontier policy and the South African problem.

A further shock was administered to the legislators when Patel, the Indian President, after a speech advising the Government only to transact such business as was necessary for administration and to avoid controversial matter, adjourned the Assembly until to-morrow, to everybody's amazement.

TURKISH WOMEN REVEL IN NEW-FOUND FREEDOM; LIPSTICKS AND POLITICS

By John O'Brien,

United Press Staff Correspondent

Constantinople, March 5.— Turkish women, overjoyed at the new privileges they have gained during the process of Turkey's modernization, have discarded their "yashmaks"—veils—and are swarming into the chemists demanding rouge and lipsticks, previously unknown outside harems.

Barbers display signs, "Haircuts 15 piastres; girls 25," that is, seven-and-a-half cents.

Some of the oldest matrons retain their veils, pleading that they are too poor to buy hats; but Parisian modistes are thriving.

Modernization has only slightly affected the European quarter of Pera, but Stamboul has been revolutionized. The mosques are almost deserted, even on Friday, the Mohammedan prayer day. Gaudily gowned women parade the streets instead of the old time thousands garbed in flowing black veils. Few respond to the ulema's call for prayers from the minarets.

Special enthusiasm greeted the promulgation of a law permitting Turkish women for the first time to dance in public halls. Now American jazz bands, the tango, the shimmy, and the hesitation—the Charleston has not arrived—are most popular.

Foreigners Not Welcome

But foreign spectators at the dance halls are not welcomed.

"Wait until the girls learn how," the managers explain. "They are fresh from the seclusion of homes and harems, and are ashamed of their ignorance."

The police are closing the cabarets where hitherto nude and semi-nude dancing occurred after midnight. Men object, but the women are glad.

"We want to forget savagery and become civilized," they say.

Special squads are fighting cocaine, morphine, and douzico—a kind of Turkish absinthe.

The Angora Assembly is considering the abolition of polygamy, and the granting of woman suffrage. Several feminist associations are trying to obtain absolute sex equality.

The darker side of modernization is seen in legalized prostitution. Hitherto traffic in Turkish women was prohibited under drastic penalties. Now they are competing with Russian, Greek, and Armenian women, principally because of the dire poverty observable everywhere in consequence of the political and financial collapse of Constantinople.

The inhabitants of Stamboul protested against the legalization of disorderly houses, so the municipality decided to transfer them to the Pera district, where foreigners live, and they set aside two streets for Mohammedan and two for non-Mohammedan women.

Britain Is Rocked By Proposal To Merge Churches

Warm Discussion On Over Plan To Make Establishment Part Of Church Of Rome

United Press

London, Feb. 22.—England is approaching a religious crisis such as has caused most of her civil troubles during the last four hundred years.

A complete split is threatened in the Church of England over a proposal for co-operation at least, and perhaps union, with the Roman Catholic Church.

Wars have been fought over religion in England, and while the day of such wars has passed with growing civilization, national uproar is threatened unless churchmen are more careful than they have been in tempering their words and acts over the present disagreement.

Commons Involved

The House of Commons will be involved if the controversy continues, as the Church of England—corresponding to the Episcopal Church in the United States—is the official religion.

Police frankly attribute to religious incendiaries a fire that burned to the ground the church of St. Michael and All Angels at Westminster. Its pastor had favored union with the Catholic church, and had used a ritual similar to the Catholic one.

There are powerful friends of the proposal for union, and enemies more powerful. Both sides are earnest in their diametrically opposite beliefs of what course the Church of England should pursue—close friendship with the Church of Rome or an independent existence such as has obtained since the days of the Tudor kings four hundred years ago.

Ritualist Stand

Briefly, the argument is between those who want to continue the church as it is—including the modernist churchmen, believing in evolution, who regard ritual as showmanship, and those who favor a return to the elaborate ritual of the Catholic church.

Of the 2,500,000 communicants in the Church of England, 700,000 are claimed by the pro-union or, as it is called, the Anglo-Catholic party. Lord Halifax is head of the pro-union faction, and a sensation was caused when he went to Brussels and knelt at mass in the sickroom of the late Cardinal Mercier, a great Catholic churchman.

A proposal to join the Catholic church would be refused by the people of the country at large, and the most the Anglo-Catholic churchmen can hope for is to take their adherents away from the Church of England and form a separate sect. Before they do so, there will be bitter arguments in church and political councils.

FOUR-YEAR PLAN FOR ROADS IN SAGHALIN

Tass

Moscow, March 8.—It is reported from Vladivostok that the Saghalin Revolutionary Committee (the Soviet Administrative Body) has given its endorsement to a four-year plan of road building in Saghalin for the purpose of facilitating the economic development of the territory. In the first year, the work will be devoted to the development of main roads and then will follow the laying down of roads connecting up the oil centres and local roads. It is proposed also to lay down an entirely new road about 54 kilometres long, between Onor and Pilevo, linking up the populated points near the Japanese frontier.

AT SHANGHAI AND OFF THE SHAMEEN. AND SUCH MASSACRES ARE BOUND TO RECUR. WE REPEAT, AS LONG AS THE REGIME OF THE UNEQUAL TREATIES PERSISTS IN CHINA. But we do not see why a TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT cannot be effected provided the Hongkong Government can forego its desire to scramble back on the wall and; like a body of practical men, proceed to discuss a settlement based on the indefeasible realities of the Nationalist situation in South China. One of these 'indefeasible realities' is that the Canton Government may not and dare not act as STRIKE-BREAKERS by forcing on the strikers the settlement desired by the Hongkong Government. Another indefeasible reality is that Hongkong must recognise the principle of strike-pay, involving A TOTAL SUM EQUAL TO ABOUT TWO AND A HALF DAYS' LOSSES CAUSED TO HONGKONG BY THE STRIKE AND BOYCOTT OR LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE AMOUNT APPROPRIATED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF HONGKONG DURING THE STRIKE. This question of strike-pay is, indeed, the chief obstacle standing in the way of a settlement. Why the Hongkong Government should have allowed it, for three months, to defeat a settlement is an exhibition of obstinacy so hard to understand that Nationalist China is forced to draw the conclusion that British Imperialism is determined to dictate a settlement calculated to undermine the authority of the Canton Government and endanger its existence.

GEN. CHIANG CHE-SAK, HERO OF CANTON'S VICTORIOUS ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION

The China Press, from which the following article is taken, prefixes it with the following editor's note: The writer of the following article gives a vivid penpicture of General Chiang Che-sak, a little known personality in this part of China who has been making history in China's farthest south. There is something of the austere spirit of Cromwell animating this remarkable personality, who has to his credit a kaleidoscopic series of victories in South China. Perusal of the appended article suggests the reflection that much may be accomplished in this country if something of the same spirit actuated other so-called military leaders whose energies and resources are dissipated to no purpose.

By Yu Loo Tang

We had never taken Canton seriously. For these many years, she has not even had breathing space; torn and battered on the one hand by the rabid armies, and on the other, stifled and submerged in the torrential loquacity, the "hot air," so to speak, of the "unwieldy orators, incorrigible Utopians and inconsequent democrats" who were elsewhere proscribed and pursued, but found in her a convenient haven—there were noises and noises, the sizzling of the bullets, the clashing of the bayonets and the strident, injurious, venomous cries of the fugitive political aspirants! Yes, Canton had been to us just a distant noise—a nuisance and an annoyance, which we had to tolerate with a mild cynicism.

Broom Sweeps Clean

But something had happened. Report after report trickled in, bearing significant news. The first East River campaign which cleared away the major portion of the rebel armies (under Chen Chiung-min); the annihilation of the "erst-friendly troop" of Yunnan and Kwangsi; the second East River campaign; the sensational fall of Weichow; the fall of Swatow and Chaochow—a series of rapid-fire victories, giving Canton such a thorough house-cleaning, that she is now having some semblance of "peace and order," which she had not seen for the last fifteen years. Such cataclysmic military success—and here Canton puts Peking to shame—gave way to a financial reorganization; and Canton's revenue, at present, is amply sufficient for her governmental and military expenses. Well, we are frankly perturbed. Had Canton really turned a new leaf; would we still be able to pooh-pooh at her with the customary shrug? And, even her political cry had now dropped much of its verbose and meaningless trapping; the voice takes on a clarion-like sibilance carrying a message which for the moment cannot but be stirring—an indictment against the self-seeking, traitorous northern militarists, a call for the awakening of national consciousness and a challenge to Imperialism. Hence the flakes of nationalistic pamphlets, the proposed invasion of Kiangse and the boycott against Hongkong. There is no doubt there has been great unwisdom in some of her policies; but she has been as good as her word!

The "Red" Stigma

But Canton is unfortunate to have admitted Russian participation. "The presence of a Red agent is difficult to explain; it tends to discount much of her achievement, and, what is worse, give an impression to the world at large that she is merely an instrument as such to the propaganda of an anomalous faith; lending thus, to the unfriendly North such an excellent reason to hurl at her showers of vituperative missiles! "Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny"; if Canton should now be an object of so much "black-washing," making any just appraisal

of her impossible, any honest effort to present her in the proper light, open to the reproach of Bolshevik sympathy, she has only herself to blame! Yet, her meteoric rise, her rapid expansion in power, and her fierce challenge to the North (and the "imperialistic power") cannot be comfortably ignored; and as there is every probability that she is to be the most important factor in directing the nation's future politics, we may as well form an opinion of her, whether she be red, pink or of some other hue!

A Puzzling Personality

But how are we to understand the drama that is now being enacted in Canton, if we should have no knowledge of the author of the play? It is the puzzling personality of General Chiang Che-sak, the newly elected Commander-in-Chief of all Kuomintang forces, that supplies the keynote to the Canton situation. He is not only the author of the play, but he is at the same time the principal actor! Politics in China has been historically centering upon personalities; the assertions of vigorous individuals had time and again arrested the usual course and given it a new direction. Recent politics betrays even a stronger tendency as such; Mukden is inseparably identified with Chang Tso-ling and Shansi with Yen Shi-shan. So let us turn to Chiang Che-sak in order to accompany him through the many ups and downs of his checkered career, and to arrive at an opinion of him dispassionately, impartially and without ulterior intentions!

Two years ago the name of Chiang Che-sak was comparatively unknown; we could only vaguely discern, against the background of confusion and stress and hope, this strained and heaving Canton, the "bobbing" up of a dark, gawky, archaic personage, hard, compact, and capable! Presently the news of his victories spread like wild-fire; such laborious fighting against Chen Chiung-min, the rebellious general, which Dr. Sun had carried on for years without making any appreciable headway, was brought to a speedy conclusion in a few decisive campaigns. Militarists we have too many; but how few of them are real fighters? It was a refreshing sight to see his student army, always numerically inferior, sweeping the rabble troops before them, like a bush-fire that destroys a jungle forest. What an elixir for a heavy heart, that in the midst of such general lethargy some stirring effort had flashed across the horizon!

Chiang Che-sak, was born in 1888 in a rather obscure village near Feng-wha, Chekiang. Little was known of his father, who died when he was only two years old. His mother came of a family of merchants, hardy tradesmen for which "Ningpo" is so famous. She was a singularly capable woman, for to bring up a family, in the circumstances to which she was reduced as her husband's premature demise had left her very scanty provision, must have been a difficult and exacting task—

U. S. PEOPLE FAVOR LET-UP ON LIQUOR LAWS, VOTE SHOWS

United Press

Washington, Mar. 8.—News-papers throughout the United States are conducting polls on the prohibition issue in order to obtain the trend of public sentiment as a guide to congressmen who will be campaigning for election through the summer months.

Early straw votes indicate that sentiment favors a modification of the present prohibition law. Prohibitionists contend that such voting is useless, since identity of voters and their sentiments are not protected, and are urging the people to refrain from voting.

SHANGHAI GUILDS OPPOSE STAMPS TAX

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, March 8.—Local commercial guilds have been holding meetings to discuss the new order issued by the provincial government requiring the merchants to observe the regulations of the stamp tax. The majority are in strong opposition against the new rule.

TWENTY RUSSIANS ARRESTED IN TIENTSIN

Kuo Wen

Twenty Russians were arrested and paraded through the streets of the Chinese City of Tientsin during the week-end. They were escorted by Chinese soldiers, and it was generally supposed that they were to be executed.

and even now General Chiang speaks with intense feeling of her motherly care. Chiang's early life was that of "the short and simple annals of the poor"; which does not give material to construct any impressive account. All that we know is that as a boy, Chiang was remarkable for his high spirit, pluck, and love of mischief and that he muddled through his early schooling, without any unusual exhibition of talent.

Answer "Call"

In 1906 a cadet school was established in Paoting under the auspices of the Ministry of War. Chekiang was called upon to send up forty of her young men to be trained as officers to China's "modern army," and Chiang, then a young man of eighteen—standing up a neat six feet, (rather an unusual altitude among our people)—gladly answered the "call". The restriction of a small town must have been already very trying to his expansive spirit! He joined the infantry department; in which he soon distinguished himself in his curriculum work; his sudden conversion to an industrious and serious student, no longer the erstwhile tomboy, should attest the fact that infantry apparently was to his taste. But he did not stop in the Paoting school long; for the next year, the authorities, impressed by his excellent record and his proficiency in Japanese, saw fit to further his education in Japan. So in the summer of 1907, we find him in Tokio, where he was destined to stay for the four years to come.

For the four years in a Japanese military college, he lived the plain and austere life of a careful student. We get an occasional glimpse of his assiduity from the letters which he wrote regularly to a very dear friend of his in which were minutely recorded the progress of his work, sundry and profuse observations on military and political organizations and the social practices of the country. His style already gained a trenchant quality quite unusual for the adolescent stage.

(To be continued)

LU CHUNG-LIN TAKES TOWNS

(Continued from Page 1)

driven back by our men. 4,000 prisoners were made. Our forces have already passed Hsingtsichen and are advancing toward Tsangchow. General Han Fu-chu's division has occupied Tsinghsien, from whence a cavalry regiment is being sent to join the 3rd Kuominchun in attacking Tsangchow.

According to an official telegram sent to the Government by General Lu Chung-lin and Mayor Liu Chi, the Kuominchun successfully repulsed the landing parties from the Mukden warships at Taku and Peitang. One of the officers of the Shantung troops went to the Kuominchun and sued for peace. Negotiations for surrender are now going on.

Burn Ammunition

Chung Mei

Thirty ammunition wagons were burned by the Shantung Chihli army during an attack of the Kuominchun at Yao Kuan Tun to prevent them from being taken. The troops at that place were disarmed yesterday morning according to a Kuominchun communique.

One thousand rifles, 12 machine guns, and 20 ammunition wagons was the bag of the Kuominchun at Chin Liu Chuang, for which feat Commander Lu rewarded the troops with a thousand dollars.

Li And Chang's Troubles

Tupan Chang Tsung-chang of Shantung left Tsinan for the northern front on Sunday at the request of General Li Ching-lin.

It is unofficially explained in Tsinan that the situation on that front is not so favorable to the Shantung Chihli allied army. The difficulty of effecting satisfactory co-operation between the two forces is said to have led General Li to request Tupan Chang to come out actively and help in the fight against the Kuominchun.

1,000 Prisoners

Nippon Denpo

Tientsin, Mar. 9.—According to information emanating from the Kuominchun, Li Ching-lin's forces on the Machang front have suffered severe defeats and are running in disorder south of Tsangchow, closely pursued by Han Fu-chu and his forces. A great many men fell on the side of Li Ching-lin, while nearly 1,000 men were taken prisoners. The death roll includes some 80 White Russians. Han Fu-chu is urging his men to capture Tsangchow in a day.

Tientsin, March 9.—Although the Shantung forces which had undertaken an advance to Taku by sea with a view to giving to the Kuominchun a flank attack has for the past three days been looking for a point for landing, they have not so far been able to land, owing to the strict precaution by the Kuominchun. The report that part of the Fengtien forces, some 4,000 to 5,000 strong, effected a landing is inaccurate. Some 300 Chihli-Shantung forces who landed at Peitang, a few days ago, were disarmed by the Kuominchun. The Kuominchun is continuing its activities on the Taku-Peitang fronts.

Heavy Casualties

A great many casualties are being reported on both sides. The Kuominchun is sending their wounded officers and men as far back as Yungting Gate by train where they are taken to the Field Hospital at the Temple of Heaven and Nanyuan by rickshas. These two hospitals are already accommodating them to their full capacity, and as there is practically no more room for fresh men it will be necessary for the Kuominchun to provide a new hospital or hospitals, should the situation continue in this light.

FRENCH "CAMPAIGN OF HATE" AGAINST U. S. AROUSES IRE

United Press

Paris, March 8.—Ambassador Myron T. Herrick today took official cognizance of the "campaign of hate" against the United States by calling attention of the French authorities to the many music hall turns and songs ridiculing America and depicting her as a flinty-hearted creditor nation. It was indicated the objectionable turns would be withdrawn.

Business Progress Shown By Moscow Council's Report

Increase Of 15.8 Per Cent In Output Over Last Quarter; Some Enterprises Showing Greater Productivity Of Labor

Tass

Moscow, March 5.—The industrial enterprises of the Moscow Soviet, which are managed by the Moscow Economic Council, show steady progress according to the quarterly report of the Moscow Economic Council just issued.

The total output of the enterprises during the first quarter of the present fiscal year is stated in the report to be Rbs. 90,000,000, showing an increase of 15.8% as compared with the last quarter of the preceding year.

The increase of output in certain of the important branches of industry was considerably higher. For example, in the textile industry the increase was 35.5%; in the metal industry 21.9%; in the leather industry 20.1% and in the clothing industry 34.4%.

The enterprises managed by the Moscow Economic Council are those enterprises in the Province of Moscow regarded as being second in importance to the enterprises regarded as of national importance. In the same way the enterprises of the same category in other provinces are managed by the respective Provincial Economic Councils. All the provincial and local economic councils work under the general direction and within the economic plan of the Supreme Economic Council.

The number of workers employed in the enterprises managed by the Moscow Economic Council, states the report, is 105,000. In some of the enterprises, the report observes, there has been an increase in the productivity of labor.

The report also records an increase in the turnover of the trading enterprises of the Moscow Economic Council of 16.5% as compared with the previous quarter, principally in textiles, food products, leather goods and clothing.

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Ho Teh-lin Has a Couple of Plans For Raising Funds

New Minister of Finance Proposes Scheme For Raising \$400,000 In a Few Days

Mr. Ho Teh-lin, the new Minister of Finance, expects to be able to raise about \$400,000 for the Government during the next few days, according to information from local financial circles.

This will come from the sale of the \$3,000,000 bonds of the recent issue of \$8,000,000 treasury bonds. These bonds were given to the Sino-French Savings Society as security for a loan of \$1,200,000 concluded shortly before the Chinese New Year. It is now the plan of the new Minister of Finance to redeem this loan from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds which will be issued at 66 per hundred and will make a sum of about \$1,980,000 available to the Government. From this sum will be deducted \$1,200,000 in repayment of the loan, leaving about \$780,000 to the Government, of this some \$300,000 will go toward the repayment of small advances from the banks which are now due so that the Government will be able to receive \$400,000 for administrative expenses.

Another Plan

Another plan of the Finance Minister is to issue a domestic loan on the renounced German portion of the Chinese Boxer indemnity. This money is now held in trust by Sir Francis Aglen, part of it having gone toward the sinking fund of the Consolidated Loan service, although it is estimated that some \$3,000,000 can be made available from this source if Sir Francis agrees to the proposal of the Finance Minister. Negotiations are now going on between the two, but, according to Chinese financial authorities, they are not like to be successful in view of the present disturbed Chinese political situation.

Mr. Ho has received telegrams of congratulation from Mr. Yu Ho-teh, President of the General Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, Mr. Lu Hsueh-po, a noted financier, and many Kuominchun leaders including General Li Ming-chung, General Lu Chung-lin and General Kao Chen-peng.

SZECHUAN THE SEAT OF ANOTHER WAR

(Continued from page 1)

The Szechuan situation, there are deeper causes than are apparent on the surface. For some time it has been persistently reported from Hankow that General Yang Shen was going to Szechuan to regain his foothold and that General Yuan Tsu-ming has promised him full support in his venture. It appears that General Liu Hsiang, who formerly served in the army of General Yang, has realized the double role which General Yuan Tsu-ming has been playing in Szechuan politics since he became Tupan, and decided to oust him from the province first. His present campaign cry against General Yuan is the expulsion of "alien" troops which of course refers to General Yuan's army.

General Yang Shen is believed to be still at Wanhien and to have received a telegram from General Liu Hsiang, welcoming him to Szechuan and asking his co-operation in the expulsion of General Yuan Tsu-ming. General Liu's troops are now besieging the city of Chungking, according to the latest reports from that city.

U. S. CAN ENTER WORLD COURT IF SHE WANTS, SAY JUDGES

Washington, March 9.—The United States Supreme Court has refused to entertain a motion by the lawyer Mr. Benjamin Gatchings to restrain the United States from participating in the World Court on the alleged ground that participation would be unconstitutional.

Explains Working Of Customs Fund For Famine Work

Report Of Foreign Treasurer On Organization, Allotment and Method Of Distribution Of Surtax

Operation of the customs surtax which was sanctioned for famine relief by the Diplomatic Body, is explained by Mr. O. Nordquist, Foreign Treasurer of the Finance Commission, in the Bulletin of the China International Famine Relief Commission.

In most provinces these funds are being either administered by the Committees of the C. I. F. R. C., or they are co-operating in the work through temporary organizations which have been formed to handle this special fund.

Classification of Provinces

1st Class, \$300,000.00 each: Szechuan, Kweichow, Hunan and Yunnan.
2nd Class, \$150,000.00 each: Shantung, Chihli, Metropolitan Area, Hupeh, Honan, Kiangsi, Kiangsu and Kwangsi.
3rd Class, \$100,000.00 each: Anhwei, Fukien and Chekiang.
4th Class, \$50,000.00 each: Shensi, Chahar, Jehol, Kansu, Shansi and Suiyuan.

The above classification is made on the basis of a total surtax collection of \$3,000,000. 1% of the funds allotted may be used towards working expenses, subject to audit, of course.

Method Of Distribution

The proceeds of the surtax are distributed in two parts, the first half having already been sent, or is on the way of being sent, to the following provinces: Hupeh, Yunnan, Honan, Kansu, Kweichow, Hunan, Anhwei, Fukien, Chekiang and Shansi. So far satisfactory Provincial Committees have not been formed in Szechuan, Chihli, Metropolitan Area, Kiangsi, Kwangsi, Shensi and Jehol Provinces. This matter is up for discussion at the weekly meetings of the Commission.

No regulations except that 40 per cent. of the funds allocated should, in principle, be used for direct relief and 60 per cent. for industrial relief with a margin of 10 per cent. on either side. So far, Chekiang and Hupeh have been authorized to use the total funds allotted to these Provinces for industrial relief as other Provincial charity bodies have been able to take care of the worst famine sufferers.

The provincial committees of the C. I. F. R. C. which have been designated to administer Custom Surtax funds are required to render the accounts required to the Head Office of the C. I. F. R. C. in the usual way, treating the funds under the reading of "Subscriptions for other sources" in accordance with the prescribed Accounting Regulations. The Finance Commission will accept the C. I. F. R. C. audited report in respect to these funds.

Coppers Going Down

Copper coins continue to fall in value, a silver dollar now buying 326. The influx of light weight coins is said to have a decided effect in depreciating the legal coppers.

Chia Is Vague In Plans For Aiding Bankrupt Schools

School Delegates Give Causes Of Crisis; Government Negligent; Politics And Education Mixed

Regret over the hopeless financial condition of government education and a vague plan of remedying it was expressed by Premier Chia when three representatives of the higher schools called upon him.

Educational circles feel that there are at present several causes working against them. In the first place the government's attitude toward the schools is characterized as nothing short of negligence. Secondly, dissatisfaction is felt toward the commission in charge of the re-mitted Boxer Indemnity which the teachers believe are acting contrary to the original agreement when they refuse to help the schools.

The injection of politics into the schools and the failure of place a Minister of Education in office are included in the chief causes of the educational chaos.

Hint Possible Pay

Possibility of the payment of a forty per cent salary to government employees is reported to be held out by Minister of Finance Ho, who expects a million dollar fund by the 15th of this month.

The new Minister is said to have obtained \$300,000 from eight domestic banks yesterday, the money being immediately turned over to the military for War expenses.

Electric Exhibit

The Ministry of Communications has invited all the provinces to send electrical products to Japan for the electrical exhibit to be held there.

Mine Explosion

Bluefield (W. Virginia), Mar. 8.—A double explosion occurred in a mine near Eccles today. Twenty-eight men were entombed by the first shock and twenty by the second.

An escape of gas prevents rescue work

Non-Violence Act

Tokyo, March 9.—The Government to-day presented the Violence Suppression Bill to the Lower House of the Legislature.

Important Arrivals

Shanghai, March 9.—Professor Soothill and Dame Adelaide Anderson, members of the British Boxer Indemnity Committees, arrived here yesterday.

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K. OF C. OBJECTS TO MEXICAN BAN ON FOREIGN PRIESTS

Washington, March 8.—In mass meeting here today, members of the Knights of Columbus voiced objection to action on the part of Mexican authorities in excluding foreign priests.

War Is Caused By Meat Eating, Says Recluse

Shanghai, (United Press)—It remained for the "Hermit of Tsi, Shu" to discover the fundamental cause of the world war. Meat, not militarism, he says, brought it all about.

The hermit explains his theories in a pamphlet entitled "Exhortation to Repair from Animal-Slaughter" which has just been published here in Chinese and English.

"Terrible warfares," he writes, "are due, most people are inclined to think, to politics, economics, over-population and other worldly problems. But should they be the real causes, we would be able to avert the evil by finding some solutions to them."

"During the past few centuries, there lived a large number of great thinkers, philanthropists, etc.; they all tried but failed to bring an end to wars, and in the recent years the war menace has increased. Thus we shall realize now that the causes of war must lie in something deeper than all those problems."

"There occurred in Europe many great wars which often lasted for tens of years and resulted in tremendous losses of life and property which were really nothing but the outcome of the habit of eating flesh."

Governor Yen Not Joining With Wu; Fears An Invasion

Personal Representative and Wire Reassures Kuominchun Of Lack Of Hostile Intention On Part Of Model Governor

The lack of hostile intention toward the Kuominchun held by the Shansi authorities is reported to have been communicated by a personal representative of Yen Shi-shan, who has arrived in Peking.

This envoy is reported to have explained that Tuchun Yen had maintained peace for 14 years and desired to continue to do so but he feared an invasion from Fan Chung-hsiu's Shensi troops and was forced to take defensive measures.

The Kuominchun is reported to be satisfied with the attitude of Shansi and is planning to send a representative to return the visit of the Tuchun's envoy.

No Fighting

No fighting had taken place between the concentrated Shansi army and the Shensi troops at Shihchiachwang up to Sunday, according to a telegraphic report received from Tuchun Yen Shi-shan.

The Shansi concentration on the Peking Hankow Railway was a source of worry to the Kuominchun and the Peking government with the result that a wire was sent him requesting information on the true intention of his military activities.

Replying, Tuchun Yen pointed out that he had received reports that the Shensi troops having been defeated in Honan, were intending to invade Shansi, by way of Shihchiachwang.

Therefore, the Shansi concentration was aimed merely at preventing such an invasion.

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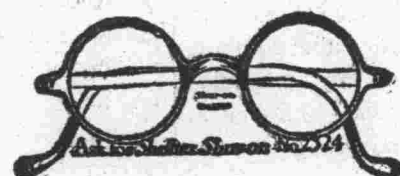
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